

#### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

### INFORMATION REPORT

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25X1 REPORT NO. COUNTRY Bulgaria 26 February 1954 DATE DISTR. The Voroshilov Electrical Engineering **SUBJECT** Factory NO. OF PAGES REQUIREMENT NO. DATE OF INFO. 25X1A PLACE ACQUIRED REFERENCES 25X1C

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

SOURCE: 25X1X

### CORRECTION

25X1A Paragraph ld of

should be corrected to read as follows:

V.I. Lenin Factory, located immediately south of the railroad station, at Nikolaevo (N 42-37, E 25-48), produces batteries and porcelain for electrical use and recently began work on insulative ceramics.

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COUNTRY	Bulgaria The Voroshilov Electrical Engineering Factory	REPORT NO.	24 December 1953	25X1A
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- The Voroshilov electrical engineering factory is located approximately three kilometers north of Sofia on the road to the village of Nadezhda. It is a unit of the Obedinenie Elprom (Elektricheska Promishlenost electrical industry) along with the following seven factories:
  - a. Vasil Kolarov, Sofia, for electric motors;
  - b. Elektro Remont, Plovdiv, for refrigeration equipment;
  - c. Lenin, Kazanluk, for batteries and porcelain for electrical use;
  - d. Kabelna, Troyan, for cables;
  - e. Kabelna, Burgas, for underground cables for telecommunication;
  - f. Elprom, Sliven, for electric bulbs; and
  - g. Elprom, Varna, for heating appliances.
- 2. The Voroshilov factory consists of two concrete buildings connected by two overhead passages. In front of one of the buildings is a small house for security personnel, policemen, and factory guards. The factory's equipment is principally pre-war machinery taken from various small factories which were liquidated after the war. Some new equipment from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Sweden has been installed during the past few years.
- 3. The factory employs approximately 3,000 workers, 300 of whom are engineers and 80 clerks. Work is carried on in one nine-hour shift, with an hour allowed at noon for lunch. Only the department which produces batteries, located in the basement of building A (see sketches, pages 4, 5, 6 and 7) works with recesshifts.
- 4. Although some medical machinery and electric measuring instruments are made, the factory's principal products are radio receivers and telephone equipment for domestic use. The factory's productions lists show that 1,500 different

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items are manufactured.

- 5. A separate department makes radio receivers, transmitters, and portable telephones for the army, and its production figures are kept secret. The Ministry of War details four or five men in uniform to be present during all working hours in this department. The finished military products are kept in a separate store room and separated from the general store room by a thick wire fence.
- 6. Quality of the products is below standard; almost 50 percent of the factory's production does not reach the prescribed standard level or later proves faulty. Products which could not be sold or which were later returned as faulty reached a value of 40 million leva in September 1953.
- 7. Raw materials and spare parts are almost entirely imported. Although the factory's commercial department is in direct contact with some export organizations in the satellites, the majority of imports are made through Metalimport. The suppliers deliver all materials to the factory by truck, and the retail organizations haul the finished products away by truck. All raw materials are stored in the basement of building B (see sketch). The factory itself has only eight trucks, five or six jeeps, three cars, and one bus
- 8. The factory is in considerable financial difficulty because of inefficient management and low quality production. Studies on the 1952 production and sales showed that the enterprise loses money on most of its products; the net loss on a radio was 400 leva and 150 leva on a telephone. The Ministry did not, however, approve any increase in the marketing price but demanded instead that quality of production be improved and that workers' norms be increased. Because of the factory's inefficiency and sustained financial losses, fnu Palcy, managing director, Atanas Dinchev, chief accountant, and the head of the planning department, all or whom were long-time Party members, were arrested in 1952 and accused of sabotage.
- 9. Despite radical changes in the factory's management, the financial picture has not improved. Monthly sales total approximately eight million leva, of which approximately five million leva are spent monthly for wages, maintenance, power supply, and various expenditures not including the purchases of raw materials. In August 1953 the managing director prepared a detailed report on the factory's difficulties for the Ministry. The report placed the blame on various outside causes: dependency on foreign suppliers for raw materials, slowness in delivery of raw materials, refusal of the bank to approve further credits, commissions to intermediary financing institutions which cause unnecessary losses, and difficulty in selling the products on the local market.
- 10. Export transactions can be arranged with Albania and China only. Pushkarov (fnu), chief engineer of the factory, went to Moscow in 1953 and from there to China in attempts to find markets for the factory's products.
- 11. Workers' wages range from 350 to 508 leva per month, while engineers receive 700 leva monthly. The Soviet engineering expert, who replaced the Czech expert in 1952, receives 1,600 leva monthly. Normally workers are paid twice monthly, on the eight and eighteenth of the month; however, delays in payment are frequent because of the shortage of funds.
- 12. Security measures, which are elaborate and strictly enforced, include the following:
  - a. Special work cards, issued by the factory, are checked at the two entrances by factory security personnel. All employees, except the general manager, chief accountant, and chief engineer, are thoroughly searched when they leave the factory.
  - b. Any visitor to the factory must leave his identity card at the entrance in exchange for an entry permit which shows the name of the official to be visited. A visitor may enter only the offices of the commercial management

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and of the general manager, and his permit must bear the countersignature of the official when it is returned to the guards.

- c. Guards are also stationed at the entrances to buildings, and other security personnel are assigned to all production halls, stores, and offices. Anyone entering a building or seen in one of the halls is continually stopped, must identify himself, and is asked the reason for the visit. Factory employees are not allowed to enter the engineering offices in Building A or the overhead passages (see sketch).
- d. All engineers who are involved in the production of radio transmitters and receivers are Party members.
- e. Delivery of finished products is always made after working hours, principally at night.
- f. Since January 1953 approximately 20 workers have been building underground shelters opposite the factory entrance. Barrels of eight guns can be seen at the same site.

1-3。 25X1C officials of the Voroshilov factory:

- a. Baruchiski (fnu), chief accountant, is 40 years old, a Party member, a former shoemaker who came from Varna.
- b. Binyu Binev, managing director, is 50 years old, a Party member, a former skilled technical worker, and former head of the electric cable factory at Burgas.
- c. Boris Daykov, head of administration and sales, is 45 years old, not a Party member, former owner of a radio factory which was nationalized and incorporated into the Voroshilov factory, He is an engineer, a firstclass expert in his field, honest, and does not associate with his colleagues.
- d. Pushkarov (fnu), chief engineer, is 50 years old and a Party member.

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Comment:

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For further information concerning this factory, see

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Woods

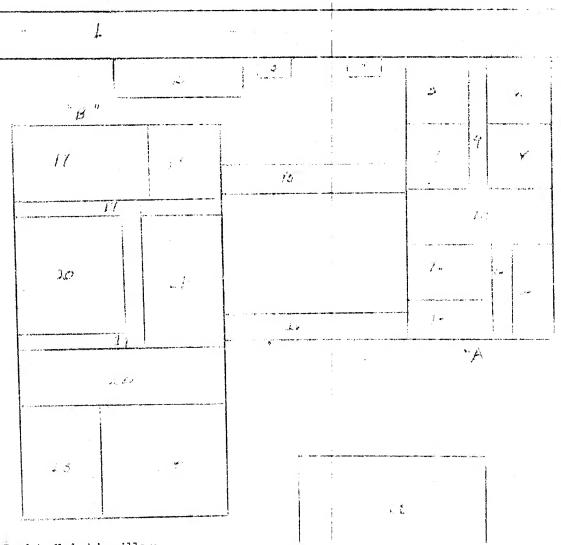
Factory garage 18. Military stores

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First floor



- 1. Road to Nadezhda village 2. Factory security building
- 3,4. Guards' booths 5 8. Administration offices
- 9,12,19. Corridors
- 10. Hall
- 11. Party meeting hall
  13. Cashier's office
  14. Sales department

- 15,16. Overhead passages and engineers' offices
- 17. Printing shop
- 18. Workers showers

- 20. Half-finished products
- 21,22. Assembly shop
- 23. Storage for finished products
- for army 24. Storage
- 25. Garage

